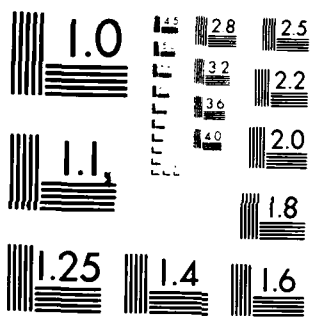


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NAVY PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA 92152

NPRDC TN 77-4

DECEMBER 1976

**GURU: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR  
ANALYZING CATEGORIZED DATA**

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Technical Note 77-4

December 1976

GURU: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR  
ANALYZING CATEGORIZED DATA

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# FOREWORD

The development of the computer program described in this report was in support of Work Unit PF55.521.021.03.01 (Attitude Assessment Techniques). Appreciation is expressed to Drs. William H. Githens and L. A. Broedling, of the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, for their guidance and support, and to Dr. Richard P. Barthol of the University of California at Los Angeles for his assistance in the effort.

J. J. CLARKIN  
Commanding Officer



*Letter on file*  
*A*

## SUMMARY

### Problem

A research effort was conducted at the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NAVPERSRANDCEN) using the ECHO technique, a technique for attitude assessment in which responses are elicited to repeated open-ended questions. During the course of this research, it was found that the existing computer programs available for analyzing ECHO and other categorized data were inadequate for carrying out the proposed analysis plan.

### Objective

The objective of the present effort was to develop an efficient computer program to analyze the data generated by use of semi-structured data collection techniques such as ECHO.

### Approach

A review of software packages, both those developed at NAVPERSRANDCEN and those available commercially, revealed that no program existed which satisfied the project requirements. Therefore, the development of a comprehensive computer program was undertaken. This program was designed to satisfy the data analysis requirements of the ongoing ECHO project and to be useful to other investigators employing open-ended question techniques such as ECHO.

### Results

A computer program called GURU was developed. The program provides extensive descriptive statistics of categorized data and allows great flexibility in comparing various groups of respondents as well as different classifications of the same data.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Problem

A research effort was conducted at the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NAVPERSRANDCEN) using the ECHO technique, a technique for attitude assessment in which responses are elicited to repeated open-ended questions. During the course of this research, it was found that the existing computer programs available for analyzing ECHO and other categorized data were inadequate for carrying out the proposed analysis plan.

### Background

The ECHO technique is a semistructured data collection technique used to observe, quantify, and describe "... the patterns of value and influence that are felt, verbally expressed, and often acted on in human society" (Barthol & de Mille, 1969).

Basically the ECHO technique involves giving each respondent 20 computer cards, each containing two questions. One of the questions is designed to reveal how the respondent feels about some aspect of the topic being studied; that is, it requests him to list some event that indicates his value judgment dealing with some area being studied. The second question is designed to reveal who would be concerned with that aspect or judgment. Each card is prepunched to distinguish the respondent, the group, the specific card, and the specific questions asked. However, the personal identity of the respondent is not provided.

Ten of the cards are called "goods," because the questions they contain are of a positive nature. For example, a "good" might ask: "What is a good thing to do on the job?" and "Who would approve?" The other 10 are called "bads," because of their negative nature. For example, a "bad" corresponding to the "good" above would ask: "What is a bad thing to do on the job?" and "Who would disapprove?" Subjects are asked to answer each question on the card and to supply demographic information.<sup>1</sup>

The responses obtained are inductively categorized by a team of three people. The responses to "goods" and "bads" are analyzed separately under specified sets of procedures that sometimes require a number of classification iterations before reliability is achieved. Finally, the classification codes are inserted into the computer cards and the data are processed through such computer programs as UNIKOUNT, PERZPROB, and ROLLEN. These programs provide (1) lists of response category hierarchies, (2) tables comparing groups, and (3) a comparison of the classification schemes (Barthol & de Mille, 1969).

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<sup>1</sup>See Barthol and de Mille (1969) and Barthol and Bridge (1968) for a more complete description of the ECHO technique.

### Objective

The present effort was undertaken to develop an efficient computer program to analyze data generated by use of semistructured data collection techniques such as ECHO. It was felt that a computer program should be designed and developed that would (1) reduce the data card handling and operator time required for analysis, (2) allow for user flexibility with regard to both input format and desired output, and (3) accommodate categorized data generated by unstructured or semistructured methods other than the ECHO technique.

#### APPROACH

To fulfill the objective, a search was conducted to determine if an adequate computer program was available. Both NAVPERSRANDCEN resources and those programs available commercially were examined. Since an adequate program was not found, the development of a comprehensive computer program was undertaken. This program was designed to satisfy the data analysis requirements of the ongoing ECHO project and to be useful to other investigators employing open-ended question techniques such as ECHO.

## RESULTS

A computer program called GURU was developed for use in research projects where responses are generated by unstructured or semistructured methods and then organized through content analysis or categorization. It is designed to run on the PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER using the IBM 360/65 monitor.

### Potential Applications

The use of a structured data collection technique, such as a forced-choice survey or a checklist, is appropriate when an investigator has knowledge about the relevant variables in the population being studied. With such knowledge, he can ask the right questions to assess the saliency of these variables with respect to a particular topic area.

However, for exploratory research, unstructured, open-ended or semi-structured techniques such as ECHO are more appropriate because they presume that the investigator has limited knowledge about the relevant variables of a particular population. Such techniques can be used to assess the values or basic attitudes held by members of the group by asking the following kinds of questions:

1. What benefits have you obtained from the training program?
2. Why did you decide to leave (or join) the Navy?
3. If you have objections to women serving aboard ship, what are they?
4. What aspects of your job motivate you to produce to full capacity?
5. What turns you off or demotivates you from accomplishing anything on the job?

In research projects where responses are generated by unstructured or semistructured methods and then organized through content analysis or categorization, the GURU computer program described herein is useful in gaining quantitative insights into the data obtained by:

1. Counting responses in each category of classified data, computing percentages and ranks, and printing tables of rank-ordered categories with their titles.
2. For any subgroup in the population, computing and presenting the frequency, percentage, and rank of each category and then computing the difference between groups with the corresponding probabilities.
3. Printing and/or punching the written responses occurring in the individual categories.
4. Comparing different categorizations of the same data.

This means that, from any data base, the user could (1) print tables of rank-ordered categories with their frequencies, percentages, and titles, (2) print the actual responses listed by category and (if desired) provide this listing on subsamples within the total sample, (3) compute the possibility of observing different percentages between the groups in each of the categories, and (4) if the responses were classified two or more times, see how the responses in one category scheme are distributed over a second set of categories.

If, for example, the work motivation of employees was being investigated by asking open-ended questions, the responses to the questions would be categorized and the classification codes entered on input data cards. The GURU program would provide descriptive statistics (i.e., the frequency and percentage of responses in each category, lists of response category hierarchies, and lists of classified responses). In this example, the program might show that (1) 40 percent of the respondents find supervision is demotivating them from contributing to their full capacity, (2) 20 percent object to the plant facilities (inadequate lighting, cold buildings, etc.), or (3) 25 percent are satisfied with the pay they receive. The investigator is observing values and attitudes emitted from a population in response to open-ended questions. The descriptive information supplied by the program provides an index of the saliency of these feelings. The program would also allow the user flexibility in comparing various groups of respondents. For example, if the sample included first-level supervisors, as well as workers, the investigator could analyze data from the two groups separately, look at the similarities and differences in their respective response patterns, and print the actual responses occurring in each category under the appropriate category title. This permits inspection of the raw data in its categorized form. This option can be especially effective in providing individuals (e.g., management), a clear picture of the data making up each of the categories. Additionally, if more than one data categorization is conducted, either by using the same category scheme or generating new categories, the user can compare the two.

This program also has potential utility in the area of training research. In addition to obtaining objective performance criteria, an investigator may desire to incorporate a trainee's subjective reactions into the evaluation of a new training program. Thus, after training is complete, a trainee could be asked to respond to an open-ended technique of gathering information such as writing a paragraph, listing remarks, responding in an interview, etc., to tap their attitudes/reactions to the training. Once this information has been collected, it can be categorized as previously described in the worker attitude example. At this point the computer program can provide the descriptive statistics, as well as the options of (1) making group comparisons, (2) listing the actual responses, and (3) providing classification comparisons.

#### Program Description

The GURU program is comprised of four major components: (1) UNIKOUNT, (2) PERZPROB, (3) PRINT/PUNCH, and (4) CATCOMP. These components are described in detail in the following paragraphs.

### UNIKOUNT

As described in Barthol and de Mille (1969), "program UNIKOUNT counts responses in each category and respondents having at least one response in each category." A sample output is provided in Appendix A.

UNIKOUNT aggregates all occurrences of each category number punched in a specified reference field in the data cards to arrive at the response frequency for each category (one card per response). The program computes the percentage that each response frequency represents of the total number of responses in the analysis. The categories are ordered by card frequency and rank numbers are computed with rank number 1 (or lowest tie number) being assigned to the category having the most cards. A rank-ordered table is printed, with each row showing the category number, card frequency, percentage, rank number, and title for that category (see page A-4 and A-5). The output also includes the following: (1) main title describing the input data (e.g., "WAREHOUSEMEN"), (2) title of the reference field, (3) total number of data records input, (4) number of error cards (i.e., cards having no category number punched in the specified reference field), and (5) cards remaining in the analysis after deletion of the error cards.

The second UNIKOUNT table shows, for each category, the number of respondents (subjects) having at least one response in that category (see pages A-6 and A-7). To arrive at this information, UNIKOUNT excludes any redundant responses for each subject in the category; that is, one response is excluded every time the unique identification number of the respondent is repeated in one category. The program computes the percentage that the resulting frequency represents of the total number of respondents found in the sample, and displays these percentages in a table similar to the first UNIKOUNT table. The number of redundant responses excluded is also noted.

### PERZPROB

The PERZPROB option (see Barthol & de Mille, 1969) computes the probability of observing different percentages of two groups of respondents or response cards represented in a category. A sample output is provided in Appendix B.

The program prints a percentage table (pages B-1 and B-2) showing categories as rows and groups of respondents or response cards as columns. Each cell of the table shows the percentage of one group of respondents (subjects) or response cards that were represented in one category.

It also prints a probability table (pages B-3 and B-4) showing the computed probabilities that a percentage difference as large as the observed difference between each pair of groups, in each category, might have arisen by chance. Since the different groups do not include the same respondents, the percentages or proportions are independent, and the sampling distribution of the difference between two proportions is approximately normal.

The formula for computing  $Z$ , the normal deviate (Wallis & Roberts, 1956) is:

$$Z = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\sqrt{(PQ) (1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}}$$

where

$p_1$  = the proportion of one group represented in the category,

$p_2$  = the proportion of the other group represented in the category,

$n_1$  = the number of respondents in the first group,

$n_2$  = the number of respondents in the second group,

$$P = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

and

$$Q = 1 - P.$$

Since the possible values of  $p_1 - p_2$  are not continuously distributed, a correction for discreteness is applied before the probability is computed, reducing by 0.5 the frequency corresponding to the larger proportion ( $n_1 p_1$ ) and increasing by 0.5 the frequency corresponding to the smaller proportion ( $n_2 p_2$ ).

In certain instances, the user may have an extreme  $p$  or  $q$  or small  $N$ . Thus, the program follows this rule:  $p$  or  $q$ , whichever is smaller, multiplied by  $N_1$  or  $N_2$ , whichever is smaller, must result in a product greater than 5 (Downey & Heath, 1974). If the product is less than or equal to 5, the program prints zeros followed by an asterisk where the probability would normally be printed. This is done because computing  $Z$  on comparisons where this product is 5 or less is inappropriate. The Fisher's exact test is the correct test for probability with such comparisons (Hays, 1963). Package computer programs are available for this test. However, if the product is greater than 5, the program computes and prints the probability associated with that comparison. Each value in the probability table is two tailed, including the probability of the difference  $p_1 > p_2$ , as well as the difference  $p_2 > p_1$ .

Additional information associated with the percentage table includes: (1) main title (e.g., "WAREHOUSEMEN"), (2) number and title of each category, (3) number and title of each group, and (4) the number of respondents or response cards in each group.

Each column in the probability table compares two groups in the percentage table. The difference associated with the comparison is followed by the probability. After selecting a suitable probability level (for example, 0.50, 0.010, 0.001), the user can circle the cells in the probability table that meet that criterion. The circled cells then constitute an index of significant differences in the percentage table.<sup>2</sup>

The input data for PERZPROB are the percentages printed in the UNIKOUNT table. Thus, UNIKOUNT must be run to obtain PERZPROB output. However, there is an option in GURU to suppress the printing of the UNIKOUNT tables.

#### PRINT/PUNCH

GURU is capable of printing or punching individual verbal responses. For example, if responses were categorized and the user wanted to see the actual responses represented by the frequencies and percentages displayed in UNIKOUNT, the verbal responses could be listed by category (see Appendix C). This option is particularly useful when the user is interested in seeing the raw data displayed in classified form. Punching may be useful if the user wants to create a new data set for reclassification.

#### CATCOMP

CATCOMP allows the user to compare two or more classifications of the same data. The program provides a listing of how the responses in each category of one classification are distributed among the categories of one or more other classifications and prints the associated category titles, frequencies, and percentages for each (see sample output in Appendix D).

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<sup>2</sup>It has been stated that the group percentages are independent because the different groups do not contain the same respondents. This means that any entry in the probability table refers to a comparison of two independent percentages. A word of caution is necessary, however, when the user circles two or more entries in the same column of the probability table. The degree of dependence of entries in the same column is indeterminate but should not be assumed to be zero. Conditions tending to introduce dependence are: (1) each respondent may be represented in several cells of the column, (2) each respondent is allowed a limited number of responses, which may be distributed across a larger number of cells, and (3) the cells themselves may be assumed not to exist prior to, or independent of, classification of the responses into categories. Because of this intracolumn dependence, the user should not assume a simple correspondence between the number of cells circled in a column in the probability table and the degree of dissimilarity between two groups of respondents.

It is also capable of comparing classification schemes within subsamples. For example, an investigator may have a set of 1000 responses that have been independently categorized by two classifiers producing separate classifications  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . If  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  were comprised of 20 and 26 categories respectively, the user might be interested in empirically comparing the classifications to get an index of the reliability between the two classifications or to study category formation/classification strategies of the different classifiers. The CATCOMP program will take a particular classification  $C_1$  and show by category how the responses within each of the categories are distributed over another set of categories  $C_2$ . It could show that the responses in category 3 for  $C_1$  all occurred in category 8 for  $C_2$  or that the 50 responses in category 5 for  $C_1$  were distributed over several categories in  $C_2$ . A comparison of the corresponding category titles of the two classification schemes could provide the investigator useful information about what the classifier in  $C_1$  called the same responses classified by the classifier in  $C_2$ . Information concerning classifiers' perceptions and level of abstraction during categorization may be derived. Additionally, the investigator could make similar comparisons between classifications on specified subsamples of the population of responses. Such a comparison is demonstrated in Appendix D.

#### Input Data Format

The GURU program reads fixed length data records of any size. The columns for each classification must be the same on each record. Each subject can have any number of classification records. This would be used if a subject was asked more than one question or a single question more than one time.

If the option to PRINT/PUNCH the actual verbal responses is chosen, those responses should be on fixed length data records of any size (not necessarily the same record size as the classification records), in a separate file. An identification field of consecutive columns must appear on both the classification cards and the verbal response cards. However, these fields need not be in the same columns on both types of records.

#### Capabilities and Limitations

The capabilities and limitations of the GURU program are listed below:

1. GURU allows 999 runs to be made in a single submittal.
2. Run title cards allow for an 80-character description.
3. There may be up to 10 groups per run.
4. Group title cards allow for a 40-character description.

5. There may be 20 numeric values for each group.
6. The program can group nonconsecutive values.
7. The reference field title may be up to 40 characters.
8. If there is more than one classification record per subject, those records must be located together on the input file, not necessarily in any sorted order. This requirement applies when the percent subjects option is chosen.

#### Usage

The necessary job control language to execute GURU is provided in Appendix E. A sample of a source listing is provided in Appendix F.

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- Wallis, W. A., & Roberts, H. B. Statistics, a new approach, Glenroe, ILL: The Free Press, 1956.

APPENDIX A

GURU INPUT DATA AND  
UNIKOUNT SAMPLE OUTPUT

NUMBER OF RUNS TO BE MADE=001  
 LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH FOR CONTROL CARD=0100  
 CONTROL CARD ID COLUMN=01  
 CONTROL CARD ID WIDTH=19  
 SUBJECT NUMBER COLUMN=003 SUBJECT NUMBER WIDTH=03  
 RESPONSE CARD=1  
 RESPONSE CARD LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH=0200  
 RESPONSE CARD ID COLUMN=01  
 RESPONSE CARD ID WIDTH=19  
 NUMBER OF RESPONSE SECTIONS=2  
 1 00 101 00  
 SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM  
 NUMBER OF GROUPS FOR THIS RUN=02  
 NUMBER OF CATEGORIES=32  
 MAXIMUM NUMBER EXPECTED FOR ANY ONE GROUP=00500  
 NUMBER OF GROUP VALUES TO FOLLOW  
 6 4  
 GROUP VALUES TO FOLLOW  
 30111 30321 30112 30333 30113 30313  
 30211 30352 30212 30322  
 GROUP TITLES (40 CHARACTERS)  
 BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
 ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN  
 GROUP COLUMN=047 GROUP WIDTH=005  
 CATEGORY VALUES AND TITLES TO FOLLOW  
 01 MISCELLANEOUS  
 02 SELF-IMPROVEMENT  
 03 JOB SECURITY  
 04 TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY  
 05 HAVING A JOB / WORK TO DO EVERYDAY  
 06 DOESN'T ANSWER QUESTION  
 07 TIME  
 08 PAY / FRINGE BENEFITS  
 09 WORKING CONDITIONS  
 10 THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT  
 11 KNOWING JOB IS IMPORTANT TO OVERALL NSC MISSION  
 12 ROTATION / TRAINING / LEARNING NEW THINGS  
 13 MY OWN ATTITUDE  
 14 NEGATIVE RESPONSES / GRIPES  
 15 NOTHING / NONE  
 16 ACCOMPLISHING A GOOD DAYS WORK  
 17 MEETING TIME REQUIREMENTS  
 18 SUPERVISOR STAYING OFF MY BACK  
 19 WEEKENDS OFF  
 20 BEING ABLE TO DEPEND ON CO-WORKERS-COOPERATIVE/RELIABLE CO-WO 5  
 21 HELPING/BE HELPED -CO-WORKERS  
 22 LIKING PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE JOB  
 23 THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING THE WORK OUT  
 24 LIKING THE JOB  
 25 RECOGNITION / FEEDBACK  
 26 WORKING WITH OTHERS  
 27 BEING MY OWN BOSS  
 28 TAKING PRIDE / SELF-SATISFACTION IN MY WORK  
 29 HAVING RESPECT OF OTHERS  
 30 SUPERVISION  
 31 SAME  
 32 KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE  
 PRINT=1 PUNCH=0 LIST=1  
 COMPUTE=1 % CARDS=1 % SUBJECTS=1 UNIKOUNT ONLY=0 PRINT UNIKOUNT=1  
 CATEGORY COMPARISON=1

REFERENCE FIELD TITLE= INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION  
 REFERENCE FIELD COLUMN=0014  
 REFERENCE FIELD WIDTH=002  
 NUMBER OF OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS FOR CATCOMP=1  
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CATEGORIES IN THE OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS=030  
 PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION 00110002030  
 01 MISCELLANEOUS  
 02 THE THREAT OF A REPRIMAND NEGATIVE MOTIVATOR  
 03 MY POSITIVE ATTITUDE  
 04 WORKING WITH OTHER PEOPLE  
 05 THE RELIABILITY OF OTHERS SO I CAN GET MY JOB DONE  
 06 BEING HELPFUL AND COOPERATIVE ON THE JOB  
 07 MEETING DEADLINES  
 08 OTHERS COOPERATING WITH ME  
 09 THE CONDITIONS OF WORK  
 10 PRIDE IN DOING GOOD WORK  
 11 KNOWING THE IMPORTANCE OF MY JOB  
 12 NOTHING ABOUT THIS JOB  
 13 NEGATIVE RESPONSES  
 14 TIME  
 15 SAME  
 16 BEING ABLE TO SUPERVISE/LEAD OTHERS  
 17 THE JOB ITSELF  
 18 FREEDOM ON THE JOB  
 19 BEING PROMOTED/IMPROVING MY WORK STATUS  
 20 DOING THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF WORK  
 21 LEARNING MORE ABOUT MY WORK/SELF IMPROVEMENT  
 22 KNOWING THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE  
 23 GOOD SUPERVISION  
 24 DOING MY JOB WELL  
 25 RECEIVE MONEY/FRINGE BENEFITS  
 26 GETTING AWAY FROM WORK  
 27 THINGS OTHER THAN THE WORK ITSELF  
 28 RECEIVING RECOGNITION  
 29 PERFORMING SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE JOB  
 30 A FEELING OF JOB SECURITY



## SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM

REFERENCE FILED - INJIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION

GROUP NAME = ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN

TOTAL CARDS			350
NUMBER OF CARDS WITH ERRORS			216
NUMBER OF CARDS REMAINING IN ANALYSIS			134
CATEGORY	RAW FREQUENCY	PERCENT CARDS	RANK
26	12	9.0	1.0
			WORKING WITH OTHERS
15	10	7.5	2.0
			NOTHING / NONE
28	10	7.5	2.0
			TAKING PRIDE / SELF-SATISFACTION IN MY WORK
8	8	6.0	3.0
			PAY / FRINGE BENEFITS
23	8	6.0	3.0
			THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING THE WORK OUT
24	8	6.0	3.0
			LIKING THE JOB
30	7	5.2	7.0
			SUPERVISION
25	6	4.5	8.0
			RECOGNITION / FEEDBACK
20	6	4.5	8.0
			BEING ABLE TO DEPEND ON CO-WORKERS-COOPERATIVE/RELIABLE CO-WO 5
16	5	3.7	11.0
			ACCOMPLISHING A GOOD DAYS WORK
10	5	3.7	11.0
			THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT
17	5	3.7	11.0
			MEETING TIME REQUIREMENTS
1	4	3.0	13.0
			MISCELLANEOUS
18	4	3.0	13.0
			SUPERVISOR STAYING OFF MY BACK
2	4	3.0	13.0
			SELF-IMPROVEMENT
9	4	3.0	13.0
			WORKING CONDITIONS
14	4	3.0	13.0
			NEGATIVE RESPONSES / GRIPES
32	4	3.0	13.0
			KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE
12	3	2.2	20.0
			ROTATION / TRAINING / LEARNING NEW THINGS
21	3	2.2	20.0
			HELPING/BE HELPED -CO-WORKERS
4	3	2.2	20.0
			TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY

22	2	1.5	23.0	LIKING PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE JOB
19	2	1.5	23.0	WEEKENDS OFF
27	2	1.5	23.0	BEING MY OWN BOSS
5	1	0.7	27.0	HAVING A JOB / WORK TO DO EVERYDAY
7	1	0.7	27.0	TIME
11	1	0.7	27.0	KNOWING JOB IS IMPORTANT TO OVERALL NSC MISSION
6	1	0.7	27.0	DOESN'T ANSWER QUESTION
29	1	0.7	27.0	HAVING RESPECT OF OTHERS

UNIKOUNT

SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM

REFERENCE FIELD - INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION

GROUP NAME = ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN

CATEGORY	RAW FREQUENCY	PERCENT SUBJECTS	RANK	CATEGORY TITLE
26	11	37.9	1.0	WORKING WITH OTHERS
28	10	34.5	2.0	TAKING PRIDE / SELF-SATISFACTION IN MY WORK
8	7	24.1	3.0	PAY / FRINGE BENEFITS
24	7	24.1	3.0	LIKING THE JOB
25	6	20.7	6.0	RECOGNITION / FEEDBACK
23	6	20.7	6.0	THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING THE WORK OUT
30	6	20.7	6.0	SUPERVISION
16	5	17.2	8.0	ACCOMPLISHING A GOOD DAYS WORK
20	5	17.2	8.0	BEING ABLE TO DEPEND ON CO-WORKERS-COOPERATIVE/RELIABLE CO-WO 5
10	4	13.6	12.0	THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT
1	4	13.6	12.0	MISCELLANEOUS
2	4	13.6	12.0	SELF-IMPROVEMENT
14	4	13.6	12.0	NEGATIVE RESPONSES / GRIPES
32	4	13.6	12.0	KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE
17	4	13.6	12.0	MEETING TIME REQUIREMENTS
12	3	10.3	18.0	ROTATION / TRAINING / LEARNING NEW THINGS
21	3	10.3	18.0	HELPING/BE HELPED -CO-WORKERS
18	3	10.3	18.0	SUPERVISOR STAYING OFF MY BACK
9	3	10.3	18.0	WORKING CONDITIONS
4	3	10.3	18.0	TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY
22	2	6.9	21.0	LIKING PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE JOB
19	2	6.9	21.0	WEEKENDS OFF
15	1	3.4	26.0	NOTHING / NONE
11	1	3.4	26.0	KNOWING JOB IS IMPORTANT TO OVERALL NSC MISSION

5	1	3.4	26.0	HAVING A JOB / WORK TO DO EVERYDAY
6	1	3.4	26.0	DOESN'T ANSWER QUESTION
7	1	3.4	26.0	TIME
27	1	3.4	26.0	BEING MY OWN BOSS
29	1	3.4	26.0	HAVING RESPECT OF OTHERS

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS 29

NUMBER EXPELLED 21

APPENDIX B  
PERZPROB SAMPLE OUTPUT

PERZPROH

SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM

RUN FOR PERCENT CARDS

NUMBER OF CATEGORIES 32

NUMBER OF GROUPS 2

BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN

GROUP	1	2
NUMBER IN GROUP	219	134
PERCENTAGES		

CATEGORY INDEX AND TITLE

1 MISCELLANEOUS	2.7	3.0
2 SELF-IMPROVEMENT	1.4	3.0
3 JOB SECURITY	1.4	0.0
4 TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY	0.9	2.2
5 HAVING A JOB / WORK TO DO EVERYDAY	4.6	0.7
6 DOESN'T ANSWER QUESTION	0.9	0.7
7 TIME	3.7	0.7
8 PAY / FRINGE BENEFITS	6.4	6.0
9 WORKING CONDITIONS	1.4	3.0
10 THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT	3.2	3.7
11 KNOWING JOB IS IMPORTANT TO OVERALL NSC MISSION	1.8	0.7
12 ROTATION / TRAINING / LEARNING NEW THINGS	4.6	2.2
13 MY OWN ATTITUDE	0.5	0.0
14 NEGATIVE RESPONSES / GRIPES	1.4	3.0
15 NOTHING / NONE	8.7	7.5
16 ACCOMPLISHING A GOOD DAYS WORK	5.5	3.7
17 MEETING TIME REQUIREMENTS	0.0	3.7
18 SUPERVISOR STAYING OFF MY BACK	1.8	3.0
19 WEEKENDS OFF	0.9	1.5

20	BEING ABLE TO DEPEND ON CO-WORKERS-COOPERATIVE/RELIABLE	CO-WO 5	2.7	4.5
21	HELPING/BE HELPED -CO-WORKERS		2.7	2.2
22	LIKING PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE JOB		3.2	1.5
23	THE CHALLENGE OF GETTING THE WORK OUT		5.9	6.0
24	LIKING THE JOB		5.3	6.0
25	RECOGNITION / FEEDBACK		6.4	4.5
26	WORKING WITH OTHERS		5.5	9.0
27	BEING MY OWN BOSS		0.0	1.5
28	TAKING PRIDE / SELF-SATISFACTION IN MY WORK		7.8	7.5
29	HAVING RESPECT OF OTHERS		0.0	0.7
30	SUPERVISION		1.8	5.2
31	SAME		5.5	0.0
32	KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE		1.4	3.0

TWO-TAILED PROBABILITY OF A DIFFERENCE OF THIS MAGNITUDE ARISING BY CHANCE  
 (\* INDICATES THAT THE PROBABILITY TEST FOR THIS COMPARISON IS INAPPROPRIATE (SEE DOCUMENTATION))

1 / 2

1	0.002	0.000 *
2	0.016	0.000 *
3	0.014	0.000 *
4	0.013	0.000 *
5	0.038	0.000 *
6	0.002	0.000 *
7	0.029	0.000 *
8	0.004	0.246
9	0.016	0.000 *
10	0.005	0.000 *
11	0.011	0.000 *
12	0.023	0.000 *
13	0.005	0.000 *
14	0.016	0.000 *
15	0.012	0.839
16	0.017	0.625
17	0.037	0.000 *
18	0.012	0.000 *
19	0.006	0.000 *
20	0.017	0.000 *
21	0.005	0.000 *
22	0.017	0.000 *
23	0.000	0.627
24	0.005	0.965
25	0.019	0.604
26	0.035	0.294

1

APPENDIX C  
PRINT/PUNCH SAMPLE OUTPUT

# RESPONSES TO CATEGORIES WITHIN GROUPS

## BROADWAY-WAREHOUSEMEN-----

### 1 MISCELLANEOUS

NO COMMENT  
 MORE WORK  
 A HEAD AND DO IT INSTEAD OF LETTING SOMEONE ELSE DO IT  
 WAREHOUSEMAN TO WORK WITH  
 COMPETITION  
 FOR GETTING OLD  
 I HAD EXPERIENCE IN MY JOB WHEN I WAS IN THE NAVY  
 20 YEARS IN THE NAVY  
 OK BUT WHEN I AM PICKING UP THE PLT AND MOVE THING TO THE FLOOR  
 NO COMMENT  
 RECESSION  
 YOUNG PEOPLE  
 2 SELF-IMPROVEMENT

A STRONG DESIRE TO GET SOMEPLACE  
 MYSELF  
 BETTER FUTURE IF LOOKING FOR THAT  
 USE PAY FOR OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS  
 WHEN THERE IS TALK OF UPWARD MOBILITY AND I THINK SOMETHING IS GOING TO HAPPEN  
 NSC

### 3 JOB SECURITY

THE FEELING THAT I HAVE A SECURE JOB  
 MY JOB  
 A PLACE TO GO  
 ME  
 HOPES OF BECOMING A FULL TIME/PERMANENT EMPLOYEE THROUGH DOING WELL IN WORK  
 MY OWN AMBITION

### 4 TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY

### 32 KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE

THE NEED TO GET THE JOB DONE  
 WHEN MATERIAL BACKS UP  
 KNOWING THAT THE JOB HAS TO BE DONE  
 ME  
 TO ACCOMPLISH THE JOB  
 NO COMMENT  
 THE WORK HAS TO BE DONE IF NOT DONE BY ME IT PILES UP AND STILL HAS TO BE DONE  
 NO COMMENT

Note: Output for categories 5-31 have been omitted to save space.

APPENDIX D  
CATCOMP SAMPLE OUTPUT

CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM  
REFERENCE FIELD - INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY 1 - MISCELLANEOUS  
CATEGORY FREQUENCY 10

GROUP 1 BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 1 FREQUENCY 6

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

1 MISCELLANEOUS  
5 THE RELIABILITY OF OTHERS SO I CAN GET MY JOB DONE  
17 THE JOB ITSELF

FREQUENCY	% CATEGORY 1	% CATEGORY 1 IN GROUP 1
4	40.00	66.67
1	10.00	16.67
1	10.00	16.67

GROUP 2 ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 2 FREQUENCY 4

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

1 MISCELLANEOUS  
2 THE THREAT OF A REPRIMAND NEGATIVE MOTIVATOR  
3 MY POSITIVE ATTITUDE

FREQUENCY	% CATEGORY 1	% CATEGORY 1 IN GROUP 2
2	20.00	50.00
1	10.00	25.00
1	10.00	25.00

CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM  
REFERENCE FIELD - INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY 2 - SELF-IMPROVEMENT  
CATEGORY FREQUENCY 7

GROUP 1 BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 1 FREQUENCY 3

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

19 BEING PROMOTED/IMPROVING MY WORK STATUS  
21 LEARNING MORE ABOUT MY WORK/SELF IMPROVEMENT

FREQUENCY % CATEGORY 2 % CATEGORY 1  
IN GROUP  
2 28.57 66.67  
1 14.29 33.33

GROUP 2 ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 2 FREQUENCY 4

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

3 MY POSITIVE ATTITUDE  
21 LEARNING MORE ABOUT MY WORK/SELF IMPROVEMENT

FREQUENCY % CATEGORY 2 % CATEGORY 2  
IN GROUP  
1 14.29 25.00  
3 42.86 75.00

CATEGORY	COMPARISONS FOR REFERENCE FIELD	SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
55	55	55
56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
79	79	79
80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

CATEGORY	3	- JOB SECURITY	CATEGORY FNEQUENCY	3
----------	---	----------------	--------------------	---

GROUP 1	BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN	3
GROUP 1	FREQUENCY	

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

19 BEING PROMOTED/IMPROVING MY WORK STATUS  
22 KNOWING THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE  
30 A FEELING OF JOB SECURITY

FREQUENCY	N	CATEGORY	3	%	CATEGORY	3
					IN GROUP	1

1	55.55	55.55
1	55.55	55.55
1	55.55	55.55

GROUP	2	ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN	GROUP	2	FREQUENCY	0
-------	---	--------------------	-------	---	-----------	---

CATEGORY	4	- TAKING ON NEW RESPONSIBILITY	5
		CATEGORY FREQUENCY	

GROUP 1	BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN	2
GROUP 1	FREQUENCY	

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

## 18 FREEDOM ON THE JOB

FREQUENCY	% CATEGORY	% CATEGORY	% CATEGORY
4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1

2	40.00	100.00
---	-------	--------

GROUP	2	ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN	GROUP	2	FREQUENCY	3
-------	---	--------------------	-------	---	-----------	---

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

16 BEING ABLE TO SUPERVISE/LEAD OTHERS  
23 GOOD SUPERVISION

FREQUENCY	% CATEGORY	% CATEGORY	% CATEGORY
4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2

2	40.00	66.67
1	20.00	33.33

Note: Output for categories 5-30 have been omitted to save space.

CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - SAMPLE RUN OF GURU PROGRAM  
REFERENCE FIELD - INDIGENOUS CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY 31 - SAME  
CATEGORY FREQUENCY 12

GROUP 1 BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 1 FREQUENCY 12

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

1 MISCELLANEOUS  
15 SAME

FREQUENCY % CATEGORY 31 % CATEGORY 31  
IN GROUP 1

1 8.33 8.33  
11 91.67 91.67

GROUP 2 ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 2 FREQUENCY 0

CATEGORY 32 - KNOWING THAT THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE  
CATEGORY FREQUENCY 7

GROUP 1 BROADWAY WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 1 FREQUENCY 3

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

17 THE JOB ITSELF  
22 KNOWING THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE

FREQUENCY % CATEGORY 32 % CATEGORY 32  
IN GROUP 1

1 14.29 33.33  
2 28.57 66.67

GROUP 2 ANNEX WAREHOUSEMEN  
GROUP 2 FREQUENCY 4

PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION  
CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE

22 KNOWING THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE  
24 DOING MY JOB WELL

FREQUENCY % CATEGORY 32 % CATEGORY 32  
IN GROUP 2

2 28.57 50.00  
2 28.57 50.00

APPENDIX E  
GURU JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE

## GURU JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE

The necessary job control language to execute GURU follows:

- a. //GO EXEC PCM=GURU,REGION=248K,  
// PARM='ISA(100K)'
- b. //GO.STEPLIB DD DSN=ECHO,DISP=SHR
- c. //GO.SYSIN DD \*  
[SETUP CARDS]
- d. //GO.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
- e. //GO.PNCH DD SYSOUT=B,DCB=BLKSIZE=80
- f.1. //GO.TEMP1 DD DSN=&&TEMP1,  
// UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=NEW,  
// SPACE=(6000,(15,10)),  
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=100,BLKSIZE=6000)  
Supply as many of card f.1's as the largest number of groups  
in any of the runs. E.G. for 3 groups, TEMP1, TEMP2 & TEMP3  
need be supplied.
- f.2. //GO.TEMP3 DD DUMMY  
Supply f.2's through TEMP10 following the f.1's. E.G. if  
the maximum number of groups is 3, there should be 3 f.1 cards  
and 7 f.2 cards.
- g. //GO.WORDS DD file containing verbal response records
- h. //GO.CARD1 DD file containing classification records
- i. //GO.PLIDUMP DD SYSOUT=A
- j. /\*

SETUP

The following is the general setup for GURU.

All numbers are right-justified.

Card A

Col 27-29      Number of runs to be made.

Card B

Col 40-43      Logical record length for classification records.

Card C

Col 24-25      Classification record identification column.

Card D

Col 23-24      Classification record identification width.

Card E

Col 23-25      Subject number column.

Col 49-50      Subject number width.

Card F

Col 15          Flag for existence of verbal response records.

0 - No

1 - Yes

[CARDS G-K REQUIRED ONLY IF CARD F IS 1.]

Card G

Col 37-40      Logical record length for verbal response records.

Card H

Col 25-27      Verbal response record identification column.

Card I

Col 24-25      Verbal response record identification width.

Card J

Col 29            Number of verbal response sections (e.g., if responses are on two cards with an ID in col 72-80, the number of sections would be 2, card 1, cols 1-72; card 2, cols 1-72).

Card K

Free Format      Verbal response sections followed by their lengths (e.g., in the example for card J, card C would have 160, card J would have 2, and card K would have 1 72 81 72).

Card L

Col 1-80           Title card for the run.

Card M

Col 31-32          Number of groups for this run.

Card N

Col 22-23          Number of categories to be found in the reference field.

Card O

Col 43-47          Maximum number of records expected for any one group.

Card P

Col 1-80           "Number of group values to follow"

Card Q

Free format      Number of values per group (e.g., if there are 4 groups in a run, 4 numbers would appear on this card, separated by one or more blanks).

Card R

Col 1-80           "Group values to follow"

Card(s) S

Free format    Actual group values. One card S must appear for each group. Values appear on the cards separated by a blank (e.g., if there are four groups for this run four S cards, containing the values in each group, must be supplied).

Card T

Col 1-80       "Group titles (40 characters)".

Card(s) U

Col 1-40       Group title. One card U must appear for each group.

Card V

Col 14-16      Starting column of the variable used to split groups.

Col 33-35      Width of that variable.

Card W

Col 1-80       "Category values and titles to follow"

Card(s) X

Col 6-7        Category number.

Col 17-80      Category title. These categories are determined by the classifiers. There should be the same number of X cards as specified on card N.

Card Y

Col 7           Print switch. If any printing or punching of the actual responses is desired, this switch should be set to one.

APPENDIX F  
GURU SOURCE LISTING

Col 17      Punch switch. If the responses are to be punched  
on cards, this switch should be set to one.

Col 26      List switch. If the actual responses are to be printed,  
this switch should be set to one.

Card Z

Col 9      Compute switch. If UNIKOUNT or PERZPROB is to be  
executed, this switch should be set to one.

Col 20      If the UNIKOUNT output for the percent responses is  
desired, this column should be set to one.

Col 34      If the UNIKOUNT output for the percent subjects is  
desired, this column should be set to one.

Col 50      If only UNIKOUNT is to be performed, this column should  
be set to one.

Col 67      If PERZPROB is being performed, in order to get the  
UNIKOUNT output as well, this column should be set  
to one.

Card AA

Col 21      Flag for category comparisons.

            0 - No

            1 - Yes

Card BB

Col 24-63      Reference field title.

Card CC

Col 24-27      Reference field column.

Card DD

Col 23-25      Reference field width.

[CARDS EE-HH REQUIRED ONLY IF CARD AA = 1]

Card LL

Col 43            Number of other classifications to be compared with  
main reference field.

Card FF

Col 59-61      Maximum number of categories in other classifications.

Card GG

Col 1-40        Classification title

Col 41-44       Classification starting column

Col 45-48       Classification width

Col 49-51       Number of categories in this classification.

Card HH

Col 6-7         Category number.

Col 17-80       Category title. There should be the same number of HH  
cards as specified in cols 49-51 of the GG card.

NOTE:

1. There should be the same number of FF cards as specified in col  
43 in card EE.

2. There should be the same number of cards L-HH as specified in  
card A.

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER (SUBSCRIPTRANGE):

SOURCE LISTING

STMT LEV NT

```

1 0 (SUBSCRIPTRANGE):
  GURU: PROC OPTIONS(MAIN);

/* THIS PROCEDURE IS THE DRIVER ROUTINE FOR THE GURU PROGRAM.
   PROGRAMMER:
   JANET D. DODSON
   DATE: DECEMBER 23, 1976 */

2 1 0 DCL (NRUNS,NGROUPS,PRIN ,PUNCH,LIST,COMPUTE,
  PERCENT_CARDS,PERCENT_SUBJECTS,UNIKOUNT_ONLY,PRINT_UNIKOUNT)
  BIN FIXED(
3 1 0 DCL TITLE CHAR(A0))
4 1 0 DCL (GROUP,COLUMN,GROUP_WIDTH) BIN FIXED(
5 1 0 DCL (COL1,WID1,COL2,WID2) BIN FIXED(
6 1 0 DCL GROUP BIN FIXED(
7 1 0 DCL FILES(10) FILE(
8 1 0 DCL (TEMP1,TEMP2,TEMP3,TEMP4,TEMP5,
  TEMP6,TEMP7,TEMP8,TEMP9,TEMP10) FILE(
9 1 0 DCL NMAX BIN FIXED(31)
10 1 0 DCL (CARDS,GOODS,BADS) BIN FIXED(
11 1 0 DCL CAT_COL BIN FIXED(
12 1 0 DCL CAT_VALUE BIN FIXED(
13 1 0 DCL Z_DEC FLOAT(16)
14 1 0 DCL CARDS CHAR(A0)
15 1 0 DCL (SUBCOL,SURWID) BIN FIXED(15)

16 1 0 OPEN FILE(SYSIN) OUTPUT;
17 1 0 OPEN FILE(SYSPRINT) LINESIZE(130);

/* ASSIGN TEMPORARY FILES */
18 1 0 FILES(1) = TEMP1;
19 1 0 FILES(2) = TEMP2;
20 1 0 FILES(3) = TEMP3;
21 1 0 FILES(4) = TEMP4;
22 1 0 FILES(5) = TEMP5;
23 1 0 FILES(6) = TEMP6;
24 1 0 FILES(7) = TEMP7;
25 1 0 FILES(8) = TEMP8;
26 1 0 FILES(9) = TEMP9;
27 1 0 FILES(10) = TEMP10;

/* CONVERSION ERROR BLOCK */
28 1 0 DCL (ONCHAR,ONSOURCE) HUILTIN;
29 1 0 DCL CHAR CHAR(1);
30 1 0 DCL SOURCE CHAR(100) VARYING;
31 1 0 ON CONVERSION BEGIN;
32 2 0 CHAR = ONCHAR;

```

STMT LEV WT

```

33 2 0 SOURCE = ONSOURCE;
34 2 0 PUT SKIP DATA(CHAR, SOURCE);
35 2 0 END;

/* LIST DECK SETUP */
36 1 0 ON ENDFILE(INPUT) GO TO GO_AHEAD;
37 1 0 DO WHILE(1=1);
38 1 1 GET FILE(INPUT) SKIP EDIT(CARD3) (A(80)) COPY;
39 1 1 PUT FILE(SYSIN) SKIP EDIT(CARD3) (A);
40 1 1 END;

/* READ IN NUMBER OF RUNS TO BE MADE */
41 1 0 GO_AHEAD:
CLOSE FILE(SYSIN);
OPEN FILE(SYSIN) INPUT;
42 1 0
43 1 0 GET EDIT(NRUNS) (X(26),F(3));
44 1 0 COL2,WID2=1;
45 1 0 NSECTIONS=1; LRECL2=1;

/* LRECL FOR CONTROL CARD */
47 1 0 GET SKIP EDIT(LRECL1) (X(39),F(4));

/* CONTROL ID COLUMN & WIDTH */
48 1 0 GET SKIP EDIT(COL1,WID1) (X(23),F(4),SKIP,X(22),F(2));

/* READ IN SUBJECT NUMBER COLUMN & WIDTH */
49 1 0 GET SKIP EDIT(SUBCOL,SUBWID) (X(22),F(3),X(23),F(2));

/* IS THERE A RESPONSE CARD ? */
50 1 0 GET SKIP EDIT(ICARD2) (X(14),F(1));
51 1 0 IF ICARD2 ^= 0 THEN DO;

/* RESPONSE LRECL */
52 1 1 GET SKIP EDIT(LRECL2) (X(36),F(4));

/* RESPONSE ID COLUMN & WIDTH */

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILE (SUBSCRIPTCHANGE):

STAT LEV NT

53 1 1 GET SKIP EDIT(COL2,WID2) (X(24),F(4),SKIP,X(23),F(2)):

/\* NUMBER OF SECTIONS TO RESPONSE CARD \*/

54 1 1 GET SKIP EDIT(NSECTIONS) (X(28),F(1)):  
55 1 1 END;

56 1 0 BEGIN;  
57 2 0 DCL CARD CHAR(LRECL1);  
58 2 0 DCL CARD2 CHAR(LRECL2);  
59 2 0 DCL I01 CHAR(WID1) DEF CARD POS(COL1);  
60 2 0 DCL I02 CHAR(WID2) DEF CARD2 POS(COL2);  
61 2 0 DCL COLS(NSECTIONS) BIN FIXED(15);  
62 2 0 DCL WIDS(NSECTIONS) BIN FIXED(15);

/\* READ IN RESPONSE COLS & WIDTHS \*/

63 2 0 IF ICARD2 ^= 0 THEN  
64 2 0 GET SKIP LIST((COLS(1),WIDS(1) DO I=1 TO NSECTIONS));  
65 2 1 DO IRUNS = 1 TO NRUNS;  
66 2 1 PUT PAGE;  
CLOSE FILE(FILE(1)),FILE(FILE(2)),FILE(FILE(3)),FILE(FILE(4))  
FILE(FILE(5)),FILE(FILE(6)),FILE(FILE(7)),FILE(FILE(8)),  
FILE(FILE(9)),FILE(FILE(10));

/\* READ IN RUN TITLE \*/

67 2 1 GET SKIP EDIT(TITLE) (A(80));

/\* READ IN NUMBER OF GROUPS FOR THIS RUN \*/

68 2 1 GET SKIP EDIT(NGROUPS) (X(30),F(2));

/\* READ IN NUMBER OF CATEGORIES FOR THIS RUN \*/

69 2 1 GET SKIP EDIT(ICAT) (X(21),F(2));

/\* READ IN MAXIMUM NUMBER EXPECTED FOR ANY ONE GROUP \*/

70 2 1 GET SKIP EDIT(NMAX) (X(42),F(5));

71 2 1 BEGIN;

72 3 1 DCL CAT\_HOLD(ICAT) BIN FIXED;  
73 3 1 DCL CAT\_TITLE\_HOLD(ICAT) CHAR(64);  
74 3 1 DCL PERZ\_CARDS(NGROUPS,ICAT) DEC FLOAT;  
75 3 1 DCL PERZ\_SUBS(NGROUPS,ICAT) DEC FLOAT;  
76 3 1 DCL NO(NGROUPS,NMAX) BIN FIXED;



STAT LEV NT

(X(13),F(3),X(16),F(3));

/\* READ IN CATEGORY NUMBERS AND TITLES \*/

```

114 3 1 GET SKIP;
115 3 1 DO I=1 TO ICAT;
116 3 2 GET SKIP EDIT(CATEGORY(I),CAT_TITLE(I))
      (X(5),F(2),X(9),A(64));
117 3 2 END;
118 3 1 CAT_HOLD = CATEGORY;
119 3 1 CAT_TITLE_HOLD = CAT_TITLE;

```

/\* READ IN PRINT OPTIONS \*/

```

120 3 1 GET SKIP EDIT(PRIN ,PUNCH,LIST) (X(6),F(1),X(9),F(1),X(8),F(1));

```

/\* READ IN COMPUTE OPTIONS \*/

```

121 3 1 GET SKIP EDIT(COMPUTE,PERCENT_CARDS,PERCENT_SUBJECTS,
      UNIKOUNT_ONLY,PRINT_UNIKOUNT)
      (X(8),F(1),X(10),F(1),X(13),F(1),
      X(15),F(1),X(16),F(1));

```

/\* READ IN CATEGORY COMPARISON OPTIONS \*/

```

122 3 1 GET SKIP EDIT(ICOMP) (X(20),F(1));

```

```

123 3 1 UCL RTITLE CHAR(40);
124 3 1 DCL RWID BIN FIXED(15);

```

/\* READ IN REFERENCE FIELD TITLE \*/

```

125 3 1 GET SKIP EDIT(RTITLE) (X(22),A(40));

```

/\* READ IN REFERENCE FILL COLUMN &amp; WIDTH \*/

```

126 3 1 GET SKIP EDIT(CAT_COL,RWID) (X(23),F(4),SKIP,X(22),F(3));
127 3 1 CLOSE FILE(CARD1);
128 3 1 ON ENDFILE(CARD1) GO TO WRITTEN;

```

/\* WRITE DATA INTO TEMPORARY GROUP FILES \*/

```

129 3 1 MORE;

```

```

130 3 1 GET FILE(CARD1) SKIP EDIT(CARD) (ALL,FCL1);
131 3 1 GET STRING(CARD) EDIT(GROUP) (X(GROUP_COLUMN-1),F(GROUP_WIDTH));
      DO I = 1 TO NGROUPS;

```

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```

132 3 2 DO J = 1 TO NUMBER_GROUP_VALUES(1);
133 3 3 IF GROUP = GROUP_VALUES(1,J) THEN DO;
134 3 4 PUT FILE(FILE(1)) SKIP EDIT(CARD) (A);
135 3 4 VOUT(1) = NOUT(1) + 1;
136 3 4 GO TO MORE; END;
137 3 3 END;
138 3 3 DO JK=1 TO NGROUPS;
139 3 4 PUT SKIP EDIT('GROUP',GROUP,' COULD NOT BE FOUND') (A,F(6),A);
140 3 4 GO TO MORE;
141 3 3 END;

/* PRINT NUMBER IN EACH GROUP */
142 3 1 WRITTEN:
      PUT SKIP(2);
      DO JK=1 TO NGROUPS;
143 3 1 PUT SKIP EDIT('NUMBER IN GROUP',JK,' IS',NOUT(JK))
144 3 2 (A,F(2),A,F(5));
      END;
145 3 2 CLOSE FILE(FILE(1)),FILE(FILE(2)),FILE(FILE(3)),FILE(FILE(4)),
146 3 1 FILE(FILE(5)),FILE(FILE(6)),FILE(FILE(7)),FILE(FILE(8)),
      FILE(FILE(9)),FILE(FILE(10));
147 3 1 IF PRIN = 1 THEN CALL PRINT;

/* GO ON TO DO THE COMPUTING */
148 3 1 IF COMPUTE ^= 1 THEN GO TO NEXT_RUN;
149 3 1 IF NGROUPS ^= 1 THEN GO TO MULTIPLE_GROUPS;

/* SINGLE GROUP (NO GROUP BREAKOUTS) */
150 3 1 IGROUP=1;
151 3 1 RANK = 0; FREQ = 0;
152 3 1 CALL UNIK1;
153 3 1 IF PERCENT_SUBJECTS ^= 1 THEN GO TO CHECK_CATCOMP;
154 3 1 RANK = 0; FREQ = 0;
155 3 1 NSUBS = NSUBJECTS;
156 3 1 CALL UNIK2;
157 3 1 GO TO CHECK_CATCOMP;
158 3 1
159 3 1

/* SAMPLE BROKEN INTO GROUPS */
160 3 1 MULTIPLE_GROUPS:
      DO IGROUP = 1 TO NGROUPS;
161 3 2 RANK = 0; FREQ = 0;
162 3 2 CALL UNIK1;
163 3 2
164 3 2 NEXT_GROUP:

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER (SUBSCRIPTRANGE):

```

      STMT LEV NT
      END:
165  3  1  IF PERCENT_CARDS ^= 1 THEN GO TO SUBJECTS2:
166  3  1  IF UNIKOUNT_ONLY ^= 1 THEN CALL PERZPRR:
167  3  1  SUBJECTS2:
      IF PERCENT_SUBJECTS ^= 1 THEN GO TO CHECK_CATCOMP:
168  3  1  DO IGROUP=1 TO NGROUPS:
169  3  2  RANK = 0: FREQ = 0:
171  3  2  NSUBS = NSUBJECTS:
172  3  2  CALL UNIK2:
173  3  2  IF UNIKOUNT_ONLY = 1 THEN GO TO NEXT_GROUP2:
174  3  2  NEXT_GROUP2:
      END:
175  3  1  IF UNIKOUNT_ONLY ^= 1 THEN CALL PERZPRR:
176  3  1  CHECK_CATCOMP:
      IF ICOMP=1 THEN CALL CATCOMP:

```

STAT C/P 1/1

177 2 1 PRINT: PROC:

```

/* THIS PROCEDURE OPERATES ON THE FOLLOWING FLAGS:
PUNCH=1, PUNCH RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS WITHIN GROUPS
LIST = 1, LIST RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS WITHIN
CATEGORIES WITHIN GROUPS */

```

```

178 4 1 IF ICARD2 ^= 1 THEN
179 4 2 DO:
180 4 2 PUT PAGE EDIT('THERE ARE NO RESPONSE CARDS TO BE PRINTED OR PUN
181 4 2 CHEN') (A);
182 4 2 RETURN;
183 4 2 ENDO;
184 4 1 IF PUNCH = 1 THEN
185 4 2 DO:
186 4 2 DO I = 1 TO NGROUPS;
187 4 3 ON ENDFILE(FILE(I)) BEGIN;
188 4 3 CLOSE FILE(FILE(I)); GO TO NEXT_GROUP; ENDO;
189 4 3 PUT FILE(PUNCH ) SKIP EDIT(GROUP_TITLE(I)) (A);
190 4 3 ON ENDFILE(WORDS) BEGIN;
191 4 3 CLOSE FILE(WORDS); GO TO READ_WORDS; ENDO;

```

192 4 3 READ\_FILES:

GET FILE(FILE(I)) SKIP EDIT(CARD) (A(LRECL));

193 4 3 READ\_WORDS:

```

194 4 3 GET FILE(WORDS) SKIP EDIT(CARD2) (A(LRECL2));
195 4 3 IF I01 = I02 THEN DO:
196 4 4 JO KK=1 TO NSECTIONS;
197 4 5 PUT FILE(PUNCH) SKIP EDIT(SUBSTR(CARD2,COLS(KK),WIDS(KK))) (A);
198 4 5 ENJ;
199 4 4 GO TO READ_FILES;
200 4 4 ENDO;
201 4 3 GO TO READ_WORDS;

```

202 4 3 NEXT\_GROUP:

```

203 4 2 ENDO;
204 4 2 DO KK=1 TO NSECTIONS;
205 4 3 PUT FILE(PUNCH) SKIP EDIT(SUBSTR(CARD2,COLS(KK),WIDS(KK))) (A);
206 4 3 ENDO;
207 4 2 IF LIST=1 THEN
208 4 3 DO:
209 4 3 DO I = 1 TO NGROUPS;
210 4 4 CLOSE FILE(FILE(I)); FILE(WORDS);
211 4 4 ON ENDFILE(FILE(I)) BEGIN;
212 4 4 CLOSE FILE(FILE(I)); GO TO NEXT_CATEGORY; ENDO;
213 4 4 PUT PAGE EDIT('RESPONSES TO CATEGORIES WITHIN GROUPS')
214 4 4 (COL(45),A);

```

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```

215 4 3      PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(GROUP_TITLE(I)) (A);
216 4 3      PUT SKIP(0) EDIT('-----') (A);
217 4 3      ON ENDFILE(WORDS) BEGIN;
218 5 3          CLOSE FILE(WORDS); GO TO READ_WORDS2;
219 5 3      END;
220 5 3      DO J=1 TO ICAT;
221 4 3          PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(CATEGORY(J),CAT_TITLE(J))
222 4 4              (X(5),F(2),X(3),A);
223 4 4          PUT SKIP(2);
224 4 4      READ_FILES2;

225 4 4      GET FILE(FILES(I)) SKIP EDIT(CARD) (A(LRECL1));
226 4 4      GET STRING(CARD) EDIT(CAT_VALUE) (X(CAT_COL-1),F(RWIN));
227 4 4      IF CAT_VALUE ^= CATEGORY(J) THEN GO TO READ_FILES2;

228 4 4      GET FILE(WORDS) SKIP EDIT(CARD2) (A(LRECL2));
229 4 5      IF I01 = I02 THEN DO;
230 4 5          PUT SKIP EDIT(SUBSTR(CARD2,COLS(1),WIDS(1))) (COL(10),A);
231 4 6          IF NSECTIONS > 1 THEN DO;
232 4 7              DO III=2 TO NSECTIONS;
233 4 7                  PUT SKIP EDIT(SUBSTR(CARD2,COLS(III),WIDS(III)))
234 4 7                      (COL(15),A);
235 4 5              END;
236 4 5          GO TO READ_FILES2;
237 4 4      END;
238 4 4      GO TO READ_WORDS2;

239 4 4      NEXT_CATEGORY;
240 4 3      END; /* END DO J */
241 4 2      END; /* END DO I */
242 4 1      E'IO PRINT;

```

SYNOPSIS

```

242 * 1 UNIK1: PROC;
/* THIS PROCEDURE IS THE UNIKOUNT PROCEDURE FOR PERCENT CARDS */
243 * 1 UCL SURJ BIN FIXED;
244 * 1 UCL CARO4 CHAR(LRECL1);
245 * 1 IN_UNIK1 = 1;
246 * 1 IF PERCENT_CARDS = 0 THEN PRINT_UNIKOUNT=0 THEN GO TO PASS1;
247 * 1 PUT PAGE EDIT('UNIKOUNT',TITLE,REFERENCE FIELD - 'RTITLE')
(COL162),A,SKIP(2),COL(20),A,SKIP(2),A,A;
PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('GROUP NAME = ',GROUP_TITLE(IGROUP)) (A);
248 * 1 PUT SKIP(2);
249 * 1 IF JOUT(IGROUP) = 0 THEN DO;
250 * 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NO CARDS IN THIS GROUP') (A);
251 * 2 RETURN; END;
252 * 2
253 * 1 PASS1:
UN ENDFILE(FILES(IGROUP)) GO TO BUBBLE;
254 * 1 CLOSE FILE(FILES(IGROUP));
255 * 1 CARDS,GOODS,BADS = 0;
256 * 1 VSUJECTS(IGROUP) = 0;
/* SORT CARDS INTO GOODS AND BADS */
257 * 1 MORE:
GET FILE(FILES(IGROUP)) SKIP EDIT(CARO4) (A(LRECL1));
258 * 1 GET STRING(CARO4) EDIT(SURJ) (X(SURCOL-1),F(SUBWID));
259 * 1 GET STRING(CARO4) EDIT(CAT_VALUE) (X(CAT_COL-1),F(PWID));
260 * 1 CARJS = CARDS + 1;
261 * 1 IF SURJ <= 0 THEN CAT_VALUE <= 0 THEN
DO;
262 * 1 BADS = BADS + 1;
263 * 1 GO TO MORE;
264 * 1 END;
265 * 1 GOODS = GOODS + 1;
266 * 1 VS(IGROUP,GOODS) = SURJ;
267 * 1 CAT(IGROUP,GOODS) = CAT_VALUE;
268 * 1 JM = FIND(CAT_VALUE);
269 * 1 IF JM = 0 THEN GO TO MORE;
270 * 1 ALL_CAT(JM) = ALL_CAT(JM) + 1;
271 * 1 GROUP_CAT(JM,IGROUP) = GROUP_CAT(JM,IGROUP) + 1;
272 * 1 GO TO MORE;
273 * 1
274 * 1 BUBBLE:
IF PERCENT_CARDS = 0 THEN PRINT_UNIKOUNT=0 THEN GO TO PASS2;
275 * 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('TOTAL CARDS',CARDS,
'NUMBER OF CARDS WITH ERRORS',BADS,
'NUMBER OF CARDS REMAINING IN ANALYSIS',GOODS)
(A,COL(45),F(5),SKIP(2));

```

```

276 4 1 PASS2:
      NSUBJECTS(IGROUP) = GOODSI
      IF PERCENT_CARDS ^= 1 THEN RETURN:
      FREQ = 0:

/* COUNT CATEGORY FREQUENCIES */
279 4 1 DO I = 1 TO GOODSI:
280 4 2 DO J = 1 TO ICAT:
281 4 3 IF CAT(IGROUP,I) = CATEGORY(J) THEN
      DO:
282 4 4 FREQ(J) = FREQ(J) + 1:
283 4 4 GO TO NEXT_GOOD:
284 4 4 END:
285 4 3 END:

286 4 2 NEXT_GOOD:

      END:
287 4 1 CALL DOWN2(FREQ,CATEGORY,CAT_TITL,ICAT):
288 4 1 DO I = 1 TO ICAT:
289 4 2 IF FREQ(I) = 0 THEN GO TO FOUND2:
290 4 2 END:
291 4 1 L = I + 1:

292 4 1 FOUND2:

      L = I - 1:
293 4 1 CALL RANKS(FREQ,RANK,L):
294 4 1 IF PRINT_UNIMOUNT = 1 THEN
      PUT SKIP(2) FUJI(CATEGORY,RAW FREQUENCY,
      *PERCENT CARDS,RANK,CATEGORY TITL,
      (A,COL(14)+A,COL(30)+A,COL(48)+A,COL(55)+A):
      CALL PRINT:
295 4 1 END UNK1:
296 4 1 END UNK1:

```

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297 3 1 SWAP: PROC(J,K);

/\* THIS PROCEDURE EXCHANGES VALUES IN CONSECUTIVE  
ELEMENTS IN AN ARRAY \*/

298 4 1 DCL I;  
299 4 1 I = J;  
300 4 1 J = K;  
301 4 1 K = I;  
302 4 1 END SWAP;

303 3 1 DOWN2: PROC(J,K,M,N);

/\* THIS PROCEDURE SORTS ARRAYS J,K & M IN DESCENDING ORDER \*/

304 4 1 DCL (J(\*),K(\*)) BIN FIXED;  
305 4 1 DCL M(\*) CHAR(64);  
306 4 1 LIMIT = N - 1;

307 4 1 ONE:

INDEX = 1;  
DO I = 1 TO LIMIT;  
I1 = I + 1;  
IF J(I) >= J(I1) THEN GO TO TWO;  
CALL SWAP(J(I),J(I1));  
CALL SWAP(K(I),K(I1));  
CALL SWAP2(M(I),M(I1));  
INDEX = I1;

315 4 2 TWO:

END;  
IF INDEX <= 1 THEN RETURN;  
LIMIT = INDEX - 1;  
GO TO ONE;  
END DOWN2;

STMT LEV NT

320 3 1 PRINT: PROC:

/\* THIS PROCEDURE CALCULATES THE CATEGORY PERCENTAGES FOR UNIKOUNT \*/

```

321 4 1 TOT = GOODS1
322 4 1 DO I = 1 TO LI
323 4 2 C = CATEGORY(I);
324 4 2 F = FREQ(I);
325 4 2 PRCNT = F/TOT * 100;
326 4 2 DO LL=1 TO ICAT;
327 4 3 IF CAT_HOLD(LL) = CATEGORY(I) THEN GOTO FOUND_CAT;
328 4 3 END;

```

329 4 2 FOUND\_CAT:

```

330 4 2 IF IN_UNIK1 = 1 THEN PERZ_CARDS(IGROUP,LL) = PRCNT;
331 4 2 ELSE PERZ_SURJS(IGROUP,LL) = PRCNT;
331 4 2 IF PRINT_UNIKOUNT = 1 THEN
    PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(C,F,PRCNT,RANK(I),
    CAT_TITLE(I))
    (F(5),COL(15),F(5),COL(34),F(5,1),
    COL(48),F(4,1),COL(55),A);

```

```

332 4 2 END;
333 4 1 END PRINT;

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER (SUBSCRIPT RANGE):

STMT: LEV NT

330 1 RANKS: PROC (FREQ,RANK,N):

/\* THIS PROCEDURE RANKS PERCENTAGES IN DESCENDING ORDER \*/

335 1 DCL FREQ(\*) 81' FIXED;

336 1 DCL RANK(\*);

337 1 DCL L;

338 1 L = 1;

339 1 ONE:

LP1 = L + 1;

IF FREQ(LP1) > FREQ(LP1) THEN GO TO FIVE;

SUM = L + LP1;

LP2 = L + 2;

IF LP2 > N THEN GO TO THREE;

344 1 TWO:

IF FREQ(L) > FREQ(LP2) THEN GO TO THREE;

SUM = SUM + LP2;

LP2 = LP2 + 1;

IF LP2 <= N THEN GO TO TWO;

348 1 THREE:

LP2 = LP2 - 1;

FN = LP2 - L + 1;

R = SUM / FN;

DO K = L TO LP2;

RANK(K) = R;

END;

L = LP2 + 1;

GO TO SIX;

356 1 FIVE:

RANK(L) = L;

L = L + 1;

358 1 SIX:

IF L < N THEN GO TO ONE;

359 1 END RANKS;

STMT LEV NT

360 3 1 UNIK2: PROC1

/\* THIS PROCEDURE IS THE UNIKOUNT PROCEDURE FOR PERCENT SUBJECTS \*/

361 4 1 DCL SUM BUILTIN;  
362 4 1 IN\_UNIK1 = 0;

/\* ARRANGE NO BY SUBJECT NUMBER \*/

363 4 1 IF NSUBJECTS(IGROUP) = 0 THEN DO;  
364 4 2 PUT PAGE EDIT('UNIKOUNT',TITLE,'REFERENCE FIELD - ',RTITLE)  
(COL(62),A,SKIP(2),COL(20),A,SKIP(2),A,A);  
365 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('GROUP NAME = ',GROUP-TITLE(IGROUP)) (A);  
366 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NO CARDS IN THIS GROUP') (A); RETURN; END;

369 4 1 CALL UP2(CAT,NO,NSUBJECTS(IGROUP));  
370 4 1 CALL UP2(NO,CAT,NSUBJECTS(IGROUP));  
371 4 1 VSUBJECTS(IGROUP) = 0;  
372 4 1 VSS = 0; NEXPEL = 0;  
373 4 1 LAST\_SUB = 0;  
374 4 1 DO ISUBS = 1 TO NSUBS(IGROUP);  
375 4 1 IF LAST\_SUB ^= NO(IGROUP,ISUBS) THEN LAST\_CAT = 0;  
376 4 2 LAST\_SUB = NO(IGROUP,ISUBS);  
377 4 2 IF CAT(IGROUP,ISUBS) = LAST\_CAT THEN GO TO OUT1;  
378 4 2

/\* COUNT CATEGORY FREQUENCIES \*/

379 4 2 DO IFIND = 1 TO ICAT;  
380 4 3 IF CAT(IGROUP,ISUBS) = CATEGORY(IFIND) THEN DO;  
381 4 4 FREQ(IFIND) = FREQ(IFIND) + 1;  
382 4 4 IF LAST\_CAT = 0 THEN NSS=NSS + 1;  
383 4 4 LAST\_CAT = CATEGORY(IFIND);  
384 4 4 GO TO OUT2;  
385 4 4 END;  
386 4 3

387 4 2 OUT1:

NEXPEL = NEXPEL + 1;

388 4 2 OUT2:

389 4 1 END;  
390 4 1 CALL DOWN2(FREQ,CATEGORY,CAT-TITLE,ICAT);  
391 4 2 DO I = 1 TO ICAT;  
392 4 3 IF FREQ(I) = 0 THEN GO TO FOUR;  
393 4 3 L = I + 1;

394 4 1 FOUR:

START LEVEL

```

395 1 1 L = I - 1;
396 4 1 CALL RANKS(FREQ,RANK,L);
397 4 1 GOOOS = NSS;
398 4 1 IF PRINT_UNIKOUNT = 1 THEN DO;
399 4 2 PUT PAGE EDIT('UNIKOUNT',TITLE,'REFERENCE FIELD - ',RTITLE)
400 4 2 (COL(62),A,SKIP(2),COL(20),A,SKIP(2),A,A);
401 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('GROUP NAME = ',GROUP_TITLE(IGROUP)) (A);
402 4 2 PUT SKIP(2);
403 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('CATEGORY',RAW FREQUENCY,
404 4 2 'PERCENT SUBJECTS',RANK,'CATEGORY TITLE',
405 4 2 (A,COL(14),A,COL(29),A,COL(48),A,COL(55),A);
406 4 2 END;
407 4 1 CALL PRNT;
408 4 1 IF PRINT_UNIKOUNT=1 THEN DO;
409 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NUMBER OF SUBJECTS',NSS) (A,F(5));
410 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NUMBER EXPELLED',NEXPEL) (A,F(5));
411 4 2 END;
412 4 1 NSUBJECTS(IGROUP) = NSS;
413 4 1 END UNIK2;

```

STAT LEV :T

410 3 1 PERZPRB: PROC1

```

/* THIS PROCEDURE CALCULATES PERCENTAGES WITHIN CATEGORIES ACROSS
   GROUPS. IT CALCULATES THE TWO-TAILED PROBABILITY OF DIFFERENCES
   BETWEEN THOSE PERCENTAGES */

```

```

411 4 1 DCL SIG(I,CAT,200) CHAR(1);
412 4 1 DCL PROB(I,CAT,200) F;
413 4 1 DCL DIFF(I,CAT,200);

```

/\* OUTPUT PAGE HEADING \*/

```

414 4 1 PUT PAGE EDIT('PERZPRB',) (COL(62),A);
415 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(TITLE) (A);
416 4 1 IF IN_UNIK1 = 1 THEN
417 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('RUN FOR PERCENT CARDS') (A);
418 4 1 ELSE PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('RUN FOR PERCENT SUBJECTS') (A);
419 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NUMBER OF CATEGORIES',ICAT,
420 4 1 'NUMBER OF GROUPS',NGROUPS)
421 4 1 (A,F(3),SKIP(2),A,F(3));
422 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('GROUP TITLE(JJ) DO JJ=1 TO NGROUPS') (A,SKIP);
423 4 1 PUT SKIP(3) EDIT('GROUP',) ( I DO I=1 TO NGROUPS))
424 4 1 (COL(64),A,10 F(5));
425 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('NUMBER II, GROUP',
426 4 1 (NSUBJECTS(I) DO I=1 TO NGROUPS))
427 4 1 (COL(54),A,10 F(5));
428 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('CATEGORY INDEX AND TITLE',
429 4 1 'PERCENTAGES') (COL(10),A,COL(70),A);
430 4 1 PUT SKIP(2);
431 4 1 IF IN_UNIK1 = 1 THEN
432 4 1 DO;
433 4 1 DO I = 1 TO ICAT;
434 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(CAT_HOLD(I),CAT_TITLE_HOLD(I),
435 4 1 (PERZ_CARDS(I) DO K=1 TO NGROUPS))
436 4 1 (F(2),X(2),A,COL(70),10 F(5));
437 4 1 END;
438 4 1 DO;
439 4 1 DO I = 1 TO ICAT;
440 4 1 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(CAT_HOLD(I),CAT_TITLE_HOLD(I),
441 4 1 (PERZ_SUBJECTS(I) DO K=1 TO NGROUPS))
442 4 1 (F(2),X(2),A,COL(70),10 F(5));
443 4 1 END;
444 4 1 END;

```

/\* COMPUTE PROBABILITIES \*/

```

445 4 1 %G1 = NGROUPS - 1;
446 4 1 % = 0;
447 4 1 PROB=1; DIFF = 0;

```

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```

438 4 1 SIG=0;
439 4 1 DO J1=1 TO NGL;
440 4 2 JP1 = J1 + 1;
441 4 2 DO J2=JP1 TO NGROUPS;
442 4 3 K = K + 1;
443 4 3 JONE(K) = J1;
444 4 3 JTWO(K) = J2;
445 4 3 N1 = NSUBJECTS(J1);
446 4 3 N2 = NSUBJECTS(J2);
447 4 3 DO I=1 TO ICAT;
448 4 4 IF IN_UNIK1=1 THEN DO; IF PERZ_CARDS(J1,I)=0 THEN P1=0;
449 4 5 ELSE P1=PERZ_CARDS(J1,I); END;
450 4 4 ELSE DO; IF PERZ_SURJS(J1,I) = 0 THEN P1=0;
451 4 5 ELSE P1=PERZ_SURJS(J1,I); END;
452 4 4 IF IN_UNIK1=1 THEN DO; IF PERZ_CARDS(J2,I) = 0 THEN P2=0;
453 4 5 ELSE P2=PERZ_CARDS(J2,I); END;
454 4 4 ELSE DO; IF PERZ_SURJS(J2,I) = 0 THEN P2=0; ELSE
455 4 5 P2=PERZ_SURJS(J2,I); END;
456 4 4 P1 = P1 / 100;
457 4 4 P2 = P2 / 100;
458 4 4 DIFF(I,K) = ABS(P1-P2) <= .0001 THEN GOTO L42;
459 4 4 X1 = P1 * N1;
460 4 4 X2 = P2 * N2;
461 4 4 IF P1 < P2 THEN GO TO L40;
462 4 4 X1 = X1 - .5;
463 4 4 X2 = X2 + .5;
464 4 4 GO TO L41;
465 4 4
466 4 4 L40:
467 4 4
468 4 4
469 4 4
470 4 4
471 4 4
472 4 4
473 4 4
474 4 4 L41:
475 4 4 X1 = X1 + .5;
476 4 4 X2 = X2 - .5;
477 4 4
478 4 4 IF N1=0 THEN P1=0; ELSE
479 4 4 P1 = X1 / N1;
480 4 4 IF N2=0 THEN P2=0; ELSE
481 4 4 P2 = X2 / N2;
482 4 4 IF N1+N2 = 0 THEN P=0; ELSE
483 4 4 P = (X1+X2) / (N1 + N2);
484 4 4 Q = 1 - P;
485 4 4 RESULT = 0;
486 4 4 IF P<Q THEN DO;
487 4 5 IF N1 < N2 THEN RESULT=P*N1; ELSE RESULT=P*N2;
488 4 5 END;
489 4 4 ELSE DO;
490 4 5 IF N1<N2 THEN RESULT=Q*N1; ELSE RESULT=Q*N2;
491 4 5 END;
492 4 4 IF RESULT < 5 THEN DO; PROR(I,K) = 0;
493 4 5 SIG(I,K) = 'a'; GO TO L42; END;
494 4 4 IF N1=0 + N2=0 THEN Z=0; ELSE
495 4 4 Z = (P1-P2)/SORT(P*Q*(1/N1 + 1/N2));
496 4 4

```

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```

499 4 4 PR=GAUCDF(Z);
500 4 4 IF PR > .5 THEN PR=1 - PR;
501 4 4 PROB(I,K) = 2 * PR;
502 4 4 L42: EDIT;
503 4 3 END;
504 4 2 ENO;

```

/\* COMPUTE NUMBER OF ROWS NEEDED TO OUTPUT PROBABILITIES \*/

```

505 4 1 LIM = K;
506 4 1 ROWS = LIM / 8;
507 4 1 NROWS = ROWS;
508 4 1 REMAIN = ROWS - NROWS;
509 4 1 IF ROWS <= 1 THEN NROWS = 1;
510 4 1 ELSE IF REMAIN > 0 THEN DO;
511 4 2 ROWS = ROWS + 1;
512 4 2 NROWS = ROWS;
513 4 2 END;
514 4 1 ELSE NROWS = ROWS;
515 4 1 JO ITIMES = 1 TO NROWS;
516 4 2 IF LIM <= 8 THEN
517 4 3 DO: KSTART = 1; KEND = LIM; END;
518 4 2 ELSE
519 4 3 DO: IF ITIMES < NROWS THEN
520 4 4 DO;
521 4 5 IF ITIMES = 1 THEN DO: KSTART=1; KEND=8; END;
522 4 4 ELSE DO: KSTART=KEND + 1; KEND=KSTART+7; END;
523 4 4 END;
524 4 3 ELSE DO: KSTART = KEND+ 1; KEND = LIM; END;
525 4 3 ENO;

```

/\* OUTPUT PROBABILITIES \*/

```

536 4 2 PUT PAGE EDIT(
537 4 2 AUCF*) (COL(29),A);
538 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT('(* INDICATES THAT THE PROBABILITY TEST FOR THIS C
539 4 2 OMPARISON IS INAPPROPRIATE (SEE DOCUMENTATION))') (X(12),A);
540 4 2 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT((JONE(M),JTW(M)
541 4 3 DO M=KSTART TO KEND;
542 4 4 X(3)=8*(5)+A*(2)+X(7));
543 4 4 PUT SKIP(3);
544 4 2 DO JJ=1 TO ICAT;
545 4 3 PUT SKIP(2) EDIT(CAT_HOLD(JJ),
546 4 4 (DIFF(JJ,KK), PROB(JJ,KK),
547 4 4 SIG(JJ,KK) DO KKE
548 4 5 KSTART TO KEND);
549 4 4 IF (2)+X(1)+8*(5)+A*(5)+X(1)+A(1)+X(1));
550 4 3 ENO;
551 4 2 ENO;
552 4 1 END PERFORM;

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER (SUBSCRIPT RANGE):

SYNTAX

545 3 1 GAUCDF: PROC(Z);

/\* THIS FUNCTION RETURNS A GAUCE VALUF GIVEN AN INITIAL Z VALUE \*/

```

546 4 1 DCL I;
547 4 1 DCL Z DEC FLOAT(16);
548 4 1 DCL Q;
549 4 1 DCL A(7) DEC FLOAT(16) INIT
      (.000043063,.00027656,.00015201,.00927052,
      .042282,.070523,1);
550 4 1 IF Z = 0 THEN
      RETURN(.5);
551 4 1 Q = .70/10675 * ABS(Z);
552 4 1 DENOM = A(1);
553 4 1 DO I = 2 TO 7;
554 4 2 DENOM = DENOM * Q + A(I);
555 4 2 END;
556 4 1 DENOM = DENOM ** 16;
557 4 1 RETURN(.5+SIGN(Z)*(ABS(.5-.5/DENOM)));
558 4 1 END GAUCDF;

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER (SUBSCRIPT RANGE):

STMT LEV HT

559 3 1 UP2: PROC (J,K,N):

/\* THIS PROCEDURE SORTS ARRAYS J & K IN ASCENDING ORDER \*/

560 4 1 DCL J(\*,\*);  
561 4 1 DCL K(\*,\*);  
562 4 1 DCL I;  
563 4 1 LIMIT = N-1;

564 4 1 ONE:

INDEX = 1;  
DO I=1 TO LIMIT;  
I1 = I + 1;  
IF J(IGROUP,I) <= J(IGROUP,I1) THEN GO TO TWO;  
CALL SWAP(J(IGROUP,I),J(IGROUP,I1));  
CALL SWAP(K(IGROUP,I),K(IGROUP,I1));  
INDEX = I;

571 4 2 TWO:

END;  
IF INDEX <= 1 THEN GO TO THREE;  
LIMIT = INDEX - 1;  
GO TO ONE;

575 4 1 THREE:

END UP2;

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576 3 1 SWAP2: PROC(J,K):

/\* THIS PROCEDURE EXCHANGES VALUES IN CONSECUTIVE ELEMENTS  
IN AN ARRAY \*/577 4 1 DCL (J,K,M) CHAR(64);  
578 4 1 M = J;  
579 4 1 J = K;  
580 4 1 K = M;  
581 4 1 END SWAP2;

582 3 1 FIND: PROC (I):

/\* THIS PROCEDURE FINDS THE INDEX OF THE CATEGORY  
NUMBER STORED IN CAT\_HOLD \*/583 4 1 DCL (I,LL);  
584 4 1 DO LL=1 TO ICAT;  
585 4 2 IF CAT\_HOLD(LL) = I THEN GO TO FOUND\_I;  
586 4 2 END;  
587 4 1 RETURN(0);  
588 4 1 FOUND\_I:  
589 4 1 END FIND;  
590 4 1 RETURN(1);

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590 \* 1 CATCUMP:PROC;

/\* THIS PROCEDURE COMPUTES THE BREAK OUTS OF THE CURRENT  
REFERENCE FIELD WITHIN OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS \*/

/\* READ IN THE NUMBER OF OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS TO BE COMPARED \*/

591 4 1 GET SKIP EDIT(NCCLASS) (X(44),F(1));

/\* READ IN MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CATEGORIES IN THE OTHER  
CLASSIFICATIONS \*/

592 4 1 GET SKIP EDIT(NCATMAX) (X(58),F(3));

593 4 1 BEGIN;

594 5 1 UCL CLASS\_COL(NCLASS) BIN FIXED;

595 5 1 UCL CLASS\_WID(NCLASS) BIN FIXED;

596 5 1 UCL CLASS\_TITLE(NCLASS) CHAR(40);

597 5 1 UCL CLASS\_CAT(NCLASS) BIN FIXED;

598 5 1 UCL COUNTS(NCLASS,NCATMAX) BIN FIXED(31);

599 5 1 UCL CAT\_LABELS(NCLASS,NCATMAX) CHAR(64);

/\* READ IN TITLES, COLUMNS, WIDTHS, AND NUMBER OF CATEGORIES  
FOR EACH CLASSIFICATION \*/

600 5 1 DO KM = 1 TO NCCLASS;

601 5 2 GET SKIP EDIT(CLASS\_TITLE(KM),CLASS\_COL(KM),

CLASS\_WID(KM),CLASS\_CAT(KM))

(A(40),F(4),F(4),F(3));

602 5 2 DO KMM=1 TO CLASS\_CAT(KM);

603 5 3 GET SKIP EDIT(CAT\_LABELS(KM,KMM)) (X(16),A(64));

604 5 3 END;

605 5 2 END;

/\* OUTPUT PAGE HEADING \*/

606 5 1 PUT PAGE EDIT(CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - ,TITLE) (A);

607 5 1 PUT SKIP EDIT(REFERENCE FIELD,, - ,TITLE) (V(9),A,A,A);

608 5 1 ILINE = 2;

609 5 1 DO I1=1 TO ICAT;

610 5 2 IF ILINE &gt; 25 THEN

611 5 3 PUT PAGE EDIT(CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - ,TITLE) (A);

612 5 3 PUT SKIP EDIT(REFERENCE FIELD,, - ,TITLE) (V(9),A,A,A);

613 5 3 ILINE = ILINE + 1;

614 5 3 END;

615 5 1 PUT SKIP EDIT(REF,, - ,TITLE) (V(9),A,A,A);

616 5 2 PUT SKIP EDIT(CATEGORY COMPARISONS FOR - ,TITLE) (A);

617 5 2

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```

        CAT_TITLE_HOLD(III)
        (A,F(3),A,A);
        PUT SKIP EDIT('CATEGORY FREQUENCY',ALL_CAT(II)) (COL(15),A,F(6));
        ILINE = ILINE + 4;
        DO JJ=1 TO NGROUPS;
            PUT SKIP(3) EDIT('GROUP ',JJ,GROUP_TITLEF(JJ))
                (COL(15),A,F(12),COL(20),A);
            PUT SKIP EDIT('GROUP ',JJ,' FREQUENCY',GROUP_CAT(II,JJ))
                (COL(20),A,F(2),A,F(6));
            ILINE = ILINE + 4;
            IF GROUP_CAT(II,JJ) = 0 THEN GO TO NEXT_GRP;
            COUNTS = 0;
            DO LL=1 TO NCLASS;
                PUT SKIP(3) EDIT(CLASS_TITLE(LL),'FREQUENCY',% CATEGORY',II,
                    '% CATEGORY',II,'CATEGORY NUMBER AND TITLE',% IN GROUP',JJ)
                    (COL(10),A,COL(90),A,COL(102),A,F(3),COL(118),A,F(3),
                    SKIP,COL(16),A,COL(119),A,F(13));
                ILINE = ILINE + 4;
            ON ENDOFILE(FILES(JJ)) GO TO PRINT_IT;
            CLOSE FILE(FILES(JJ));
        630 5 4 ANOTHER:

        GET FILE(FILES(JJ)) SKIP EDIT(CARD) (A(1RECL));
        GET STRING(CARD) EDIT(CAT_VALUE) (X(CAT_COL-1),F(RWID));
        IF CAT_VALUE ^= CAT_HOLD(II) THEN GO TO ANOTHER;
        GET STRING(CARD) EDIT(IVAL) (X(1CLASS-COL(11)-1),
            F(1CLASS-WID(11)));
        IF IVAL ^= 0 & IVAL <= CLASS-CAT(11) THEN
            COUNTS(LL,IVAL) = COUNTS(LL,IVAL) + 1;
        GO TO ANOTHER;

        635 5 4 PRINT_IT:

        PUT SKIP;
        ILINE = ILINE + 1;
        DO NM = 1 TO CLASS-CAT(11);
            IF COUNTS(LL,NM) > 0 THEN DO;
                PUT SKIP EDIT( NM,CAT_LABELS(LL,NM),COUNTS(LL,NM),
                    (COUNTS(LL,NM) / ALL_CAT(II))*100,
                    (COUNTS(LL,NM) / GROUP_CAT(II,JJ))*100)
                    (COL(11),F(3),COL(16),A,COL(92),F(5),COL(105),F(6),2),
                    COL(121),F(6),2);
                ILINE = ILINE + 1;
            END;
        ENDO; /* END WRITING COUNTS */
        ENDO; /* END WRITING CLASSIFICATIONS */

        645 5 3 NEXT_GRP:

        ENDO; /* END WRITING GROUPS */
        ENDO; /* END WRITING CATEGORIES */
        ENDO; /* END BEGIN */
        648 4 1 END CATCOMP;

```

PL/I OPTIMIZING COMPILER

USER INFORMATION:

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649 1 1 NEXT-RUN:

END: /\* END DO RUNS \*/

650 2 1 END: /\* BEGIN \*/

651 2 0 END: /\* BEGIN \*/

652 1 0 END GURU:

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